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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/593,913	06/14/2000	Gerard Scott Freeland	AZON3A/din	8322
7590 03/22/2004		EXAMINER		
Flynn, Thiel, Boutell			SERGENT, RABON A	
& Tanis, P.C. 2026 Rambling Road			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1631			1711	
			DATE MAILED: 03/22/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

1. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Within line 32, applicants have referred to "mixing"; however, it is unclear with respect to what the curative is to be mixed with.

- 2. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for compositions having the claimed properties when the claimed curative is reacted with a prepolymer corresponding to prepolymer (P), does not reasonably provide enablement for compositions derived from the reaction of the claimed curative with virtually any coreactant. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. Applicants have only provided enablement for compositions having the specified properties, wherein the compositions are derived from the claimed curative and the specifically disclosed prepolymer. Applicants have failed to provide adequate guidance for obtaining the properties using other reactant species.
- 3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Alberino et al. ('133).

Patentees disclose polyol compositions to be used as coreactants for MDI in the production of polyurethanes. The polyol compositions comprise mixtures of a polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene triol having a molecular weight of 3,000 to 10,000, a polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene diol having a molecular weight of 750 to 2,000, a chain extender, and a catalyst, wherein the respective quantities of these components correspond to those instantly claimed. Furthermore, applicants disclose the use of additional components, such as surfactants, considered to meet applicants' claimed degassing aid. Though the quantity of surfactant is not specified, the position is taken that the reference inherently encompasses conventional quantities of these additional components, and the position is taken that applicants' claimed quantity is conventional. See abstract; column 2; column 3, especially lines 46-50; column 4; column 5, lines 1-19; column 6, lines 21+; and examples.

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5. Alternatively, the position is taken, in view of the aforementioned teachings of the

reference, that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ curatives,

for MDI prepolymers, that comprise the disclosed polyol components, catalyst, and conventional

additives, such as degassing aids.

6. Applicants' claim amendments of August 25, 2003 cause claims 10 and 13 to no longer

require the particulars of the prepolymer of claim 1. It is noted that the prepolymer component

of the curative, per se, is an optional component.

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Rabon Sergent at

telephone number (571) 272-1079.

R. Sergent

March 11, 2004

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PRIMARY EXAMINER